

**Please replace paragraph 135 on page 36 of the specification with the following paragraph:**

[135] Using cDNA from conA-stimulated splenocytes, we identified and cloned two mouse orthologues of Kim1, which we term Tim1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and Tim2 (SEQ ID NO:5), that map to the Tapr region, as shown in Fig. 5A 5B. TIM-3 (SEQ ID NO:9) is a third, more distantly related, orthologue of KIM-1.

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**Please replace paragraphs 137-138 on page 11 of the specification with the following paragraphs:**

[137] The mouse *Tim1* gene encodes a 305 amino acid membrane protein, that has 78% overall identity with rat KIM-1 and 35% identity with human HAVcr-1. A gapped multiple sequence alignment with mouse TIM-1 (SEQ ID NO:1), rat KIM-1 (SEQ ID NO:54), human HAVcr-1 (SEQ ID NO:17) and African green monkey HAVcr-1 (SEQ ID NO:55), shown in Fig. 5B 5A, demonstrates the degree of homology between the TIM-1/KIM-1/HAVcr-1 proteins in these species. The cytoplasmic region of TIM-1 contains two tyrosine residues and includes a highly conserved tyrosine kinase phosphorylation motif, RAEDNIY, SEQ ID:1, residues 293-299, which is integral to the predicted Itk and EGFR kinase site of TIM-1, SRAEDNIYIVEDRP, SEQ ID:1 residues 292-305. The mucin domain of TIM-1 has multiple sites for O-linked glycosylation, and there two sites for N-linked glycosylation found in the immunoglobulin domain.

[138] TIM-2 , a similar 305 amino acid membrane protein, has 64% identity to mouse TIM-1, 60% identity to rat KIM-1, and 32% identity to hHAVcr-1 (Figure 5A, B). Like TIM-1, TIM-2 has two extracellular N-linked glycosylation sites and a serine, threonine- rich mucin domain with many O-linked glycosylation sites. TIM-2 also has an intracellular tyrosine kinase phosphorylation motif, RTRCEDQVY, SEQ ID NO:5, residues 285-293.

**Please replace paragraphs 166-168 on page 45-50 of the specification with the following paragraphs:**

[166] The human Tim cDNAs, which are the orthologues of murine Tim-3 and Tim-4 were cloned by PCR. The human orthologue of TIM-1 was cloned as HAVcr-1, the cellular receptor for hepatitis A virus. The TIM family genes are immediately adjacent to each other on human chromosome 5, in the order TIM-4, TIM-1, TIM-3, with no intervening genes. There are TIM